## WASHINGTON.

Spicy Debate Over the St. Domingo Treaty Question.

Republican Senators Pitching Into One Another in Lively Style.

Protracted Discussion in the Senate Over the Franking Privilege Bill.

Excited House Debate Over the Taxation of Coal.

Defeat of Mr. Davis' Universal Naturalization Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 9, 1870. he St. Deminge Treaty Again Before the Senate—Spicy Debate Between Senators— Sharp Language on All Sides. Yesterday and to-day the Senate had two of the

roughest and most exciting executive sessions that have occurred since the administration of Andy Johnson. The subject matter under consideration was the St. Domingo treaty and the proposition of Senator Schurz to have an investigation into the manner in which it was negotiated. The debate in open session yesterday on the petition of Hatch, presented by Senator Ferry, was a mild indication of the volcanic disturbance which goes on in the interior. In these executive sessions pators are wont to throw off the grave decorum and stiff dignity that sit so well on them when the States are upon them. They often allude to one another in terms more"pungent than parliamentary, as the Illinois wag, Ingersoll, would say, and the language is sometimes known as strong Anglo-Saxon. The session yesterday, it is said, was a little out of the usual line. It would be easter to say who did not participate in the discussion than to give a list to fix Thursday next as the time for the consideration of the St. Domingo treaty. This brought up the whole subject of the investigation and the imprisonment of Hatch. Senator Ferry refterated his assertions made in the morning, in open session, relative to General Babcock being instrumental in having Hatch imprisoned. He retorted rather sharply upon Chandler, who sat immediately behind him, with his long, angular legs upon his desk chewing a package of Michigan fine cut, and amus ing himself by squirting tobacco julce in the direction of where Ferry stood. Chandler's soul is all ways in arms and eager for a fray with a brother Senator, as with the British lion or any other pressed the opinion that Hatch was a scoundrel who deserved to be hanged. Had he been President Baez, he would have put him to that use long ago, notwithstanding the assertion of Horace Greeley that hanging is the worst use to which a man can be put. As for Ferry, Chandler thought he was trying to get up a quarrel with the President, and He was in favor of an open square fight. If Senators thought the President was to blame, why didn't they say so openly and boldiy, and not be slashing at humble individuals who were not in a position to defend themselves. This brought President was to blame in some degree. He would not impute any wrong motives to the President, but he believed he had not gone about the negotiation of this treaty in the proper manner. His error was rather of the head than of the heart. The atmofull of rumors of imprope conduct on the part of those connected with the negotiation of this treaty. was the friend of the President, investigated, so as to set the President right. Thaver did not think the Senator from Massachusetts was acting like the friend of the President. Like Chandler, he did not believe in this thing of making an assault upon the character of a person like Bab-cock, who held a subordinate position—a position which necessarily closed his month as far as making any defence was concerned. Howard, of Michigan, had heard nothing from either Sumner, Ferry or Schurz, which could, in his opinion, warrant an investigation. Who charges? It was such fellows as Hatch-men who, for some purpose, were interested in having the treaty defeated. Neitner of the Senators named had given the Senate a single substantial reason for the proceeding they asked. The character of President Grant was not to be assailed as it had been here in the Senate without his protesting against it. He would tell the Senators that the country had faith in President Grant, in his honor and integrity not less

than in his patriotism and sound judgment. Chandler, encouraged, or rather fired, by the hold words of his colleague, thought it was time to make another raid upon the enemy. This time he launched out upon his learned friend from Massachusetts. That Senator had an idea that nothing should be done except he was first consulted. The trouble was that he had not had a nand in the nego tiation of this treaty. He would advise him to look after the Alabama claims and leave others to attend to matters nearer home. The democrats, as might be expected, were interested and edified spectators of this nice little family quarrel. Senator Thurman, of Ohio, said is sometimes happened that neutrals offered their services to settle the quarrels of beltigerents. He would inform the contending parties that the democrais of the Senate stood ready to give their friendly offices in this fight whenever it was thought they could be of service. After a sharp fight of an hour it was finally agreed to proceed with the consideration of

the treaty next Thursday.

The executive session of to-day was relative to the offered by him the other day for an investigation of the manner in which the St. Domingo treaty was negotiated be referred to the select committee of seven appointed to investigate the charges set forth in the petition of Hatch. This was the signal for another lively skirmish all along the line. The friends of the treaty stated that they were not afraid of the results of an investigation, they rather courted it, as did General Babcock and all the parties concerned. Chandler made a raid upon Schurz, as he had the previous day upon Ferry. He demanded to know what authority he had for the allegations that the trenty was improperly negovestigation until he snew there was some ground to go on. Schurz said he had got most of his commercial agent at San Domingo City. Howard charged in upon Perry, saying that if that was all the authority he had he did not think much of it. He had been informed that this man Perry, since his arrival here, had been going around among the newspaper correspondents try

been accused of this by the Secretary of State, and he had denied it. The Secretary then told (Howard) was informed that up to this time not done it. This was the sort of man on whose statements it was proposed to investigate the President of the United States, for it amounted to an investigation of him after all. Morton said he questioned the right of the Senate to investigate the President. The proposition was at least something new in the history of the government The Executive was a co-ordinate branch of the government, and it had its rights, which could be no the Senate. He hoped Senators would look at this matter a lique before taking action. There was but one way by which the legislative branch of the government could be investigated, and that was by impeachment, and everybody knew that the

Sense, even if it was so disposed, could not pro-ceed in this way, which was left to the House of Representatives. Summer dealed that those who acted with him wanted to investigate the President. or been instrumental in negotiating it. Steward asked Sumner who was authorized under the constitution to negotiate treatles. Summer replied, "the President, of course, but he may be deceived in those he employs as agents, and the Senate owes it to the President to uncover such deception. This was all he wanted. Thayer said h had no fears of the result of an investigation, but he did not believe in making these assaults upon the President. The action of the Senate in ordering at investigation would be regarded as a want of faith

but the Senate adjourned without acting on Schurz's mination of General Babcock.

The special Senate committee of seven, appointed to investigate the allegations set forth in the petition of Mr. Haton, which was presented to the Senate yesterday by Senator Ferry, met this morning, and examined General Babcock. It is understood that his evidence was of a character to refute the charges of the petition. The committee met again this evening and had Mr. Perry, United States Commercial Agent at St. Domingo city, before them. The nature of his evidence is not known, as the com-

militee was still in session at a late hour.

The Indians at the White House—Another Talk With the President.

The Red Cloud delegation called at the Executive Mansion to-day and had an interview with the President. It took piace in the Executive Office, the Indiana Control of the Indiana Control Indians standing in a semicircle around the room.

The talk was of short duration, and was substantially a repetition of what has already been said on both sides in the conference held between the Indians and the government officials here. Red Cloud did not recline on the floor in this instance, as he did at the council on Tuesday, but stood uprigh and delivered a speech to the President. He again alluded to his desire to have Fort Fetterman removed, and complained of the appearance of stakes that have been driven in the vicinity of his reservation by surveying parties. He called attention to his children, who were standing around in silent approva of their head chief's oration, and asked that they might be fed and clothed, as, in the words of the speaker, they were "poor and naked." He also re peated what he told Secretary Cox on Tuesdaythat he was raised in this country, but had now come from beyond the hflis, where the sun sets, and wished to have the Great Father take pity on him. The Great Spirit had raised him to live on wild game; but it was now difficult for him to obtain it. Before he concluded he told the President he was much pleased with his visit here.

The President replied that he had always and

still desired to live at peace with the Indian nations. So long as his official authority existed it would be used for the protection of the Indians on the reservations and against the encroachments of the white people, as well as for the protection of the whites against the red men. Fort Fetterman, he explained to Red Cloud, was for the protection of both white and Indians, and might be used as a base of supplies The appropriation which will be made by Congress for the benefit of the Indians would be expended consistently with what is right to be done. The Secretary of the Interior had the proper instructions with regard to this.

with regard to this.

The Indians leaned forward with eager attention winte their interpreter (John Richard) was explaining to them the words of the President. At its conclusion a sitent handshaking took place as each one Great Father thus ended.

Spotted Tail's Farewell Visit to the Secretary of the Interior.

Spotted Tali and the other Brute-Sioux chiefs

called to bid the secretary of the interior goodbye to-day. The Secretary asked him if there was anything more he wished to say before leaving. chief replied only to ask again that his young men might have government protection on their annual buriate hunt. He said that they must either aunt or starve, and to come collision with the other Indian tribes or with the whites he wished some government agent to go with them to keep them from fighting.

men farming and other ways of leving, so that when there was no builde they could have something eise o eat. They laughed, as Fast Bear the day before had shown the S cretary a bullet wound in his side which he received while farming. He had planted him to go hunt and when he came back the corn would be ripe and he could eat it. He went to hunt. and when he was coming into his corn patch the officer put that bullet hote in his side.

"Spotted Tail" wanted his reservation fixed on now there be allowed him. In the course of the talk the Secretary told "Spotted Tati" he must extroubles. The chief laughingly said if the Secretary had had as much trouble in his life as "Spotted Tail" had he would have cut his throat long ago. The chief must have a stom heart. The last chiefs who visited the Great Father had returned home barefooted, and their people laughed at them. See retary Cox said they should go home on horse-back. Whereupon they leit in the best of spirits. Before going they presented General Cox with an elegant nipe and Colonel Parker an elaborately worked buttalo robe,

rond.
Onicial reports received here men ion that the reent attack made on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, west of Carson City, was not committed by Stony but by a band known as Doy Soldiers, which is composed of the renegade Indians of a great many dif-ferent tribes.

Meeting of the Republican Congressional

Committee.
The National Republican Congressional Campaign Committee held a meeting to-night for the purpose of selecting a permanent chairman and an execu tive committee. Senator Wilson was elected tempo rary chairman and Mr. Fitch, of Nevada, temporary secretary. A committee was appointed to select an executive committee, and after a short consultation the following gentiemen were reported and the report adopted:--Executive Committee, Henry Wilson chairman; John A. Logan, Simon Cameron, John H. Ketcham, Z. Chandier, F. A. Sawver, B. F. Rice, A. A. Sargent, J. H. Platt. The fol lowing is a complete list of the National Committee as agreed upon to-night:-Vermont, C. Willard: West Virginia, A. J. Boreman; Wiscousin, D. At wood; Maine, Eugene Haie: Alabama, W. Warner: Arkansas, B. F. Rice; Tennessee, S. M. Arneil; Vir-ginia, J. H. Piatt; Illinois, John A. Logan; South Carolina, F. A. Sawyer; Florida, C. M. Hamilton Louisiana, J. S. Harris; Connecticut; H. H. Starkweather; Indiana, John Coburn Ohio, R. C. Schenck; New York, J. H. Ketcham New Jersey, A. G. Cattell; Nebraska, John Taffe Kansas, S. C. Pomeroy; Mississippi, George C. Mc Kee: Pennsylvania, Simon Cameron: Iowa, William B. Allison; California. A. A. Sarg: Massachusetts, Ramsey; Missouri, J. P. Benjamin; Nevada, Thomas Fitch; North Carolina, Joseph C. Abbott; Oregon, George H. Williams; Rhode Island, Thomas A. Jenckes: Texas, W. T. Clark; New Hampshire, A. H. Cragin.
It was ordered that the Executive Committee have

power to elect a Secretary, and that the Secretary so elected shall act as the Secretary of the National Committee also.

In the House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day Mr. Barney appeared in behalf of the cable to Bel-gium. He stated to the committee that the Belgian government had refused to give concessions to two English companies for this cable; that the exclusive privilege for twenty years was given by Belgium to citizens of the United States. The parties named in the bill are Robert Squires, Lyman Fre-man. Hiram Barney, G. W. Riggs, Erastus Corning Jr.; Isalah Blood, George Harrington, J. H. Lathrop, W. C. Barney, John T. Merriam, James B. Hubbeil. They ask the consent of Congress to land the cable, subject to all rights of property and State jurisdiction. No act of incorporation, no sub-sidy, no aid of any kind is asked from the government. The free use of the cable for thirty minutes

in each twenty-four hours is offered to the governis given to it, the price per message of ten words no

Mr. Cyrus W. Field was also before the Committee to-day and made a speech with reference to his Bill to Settle the Claims of Cirizens of Kansas.

The House Committee on Claims have made a report on the bill authorizing the appointment of a commissioner for the settlement of the claims of citizens of Kansas. These are claims upon the government for indemnity for losses of property by citi ment officials or parties acting under the made the legal wards of the government, and could look to no other authority for redress. Much of the property for which indemnity is claimed is proved to have been taken for public use without the conrecognized by the highest law officers known to our government; but still more of it was destroyed by the bands of plunderers, in some cases called posse, in other cases military forces, under the lead acting under authority of the general government And now it would be the most unter fallacy to announce that the government may deay these parties compensation or redress and at-tempt to substitute for justice some vague declaration of public law that is only operative between beltigerent nations or independent Powers. In view of all the facts the committee recommend the passage of a bill appointing the Judge of the United States Circuit Court for the district composed of the States of Minnesots, lows, Mis souri, Arkansas, Nebraska and Kansas to receive and examine the claims of the citizens of Kansas against the United States for loss of property taken or destroyed, and damages resulting during the civil disterbances which prevailed in the Territory from November 1, 1855, to December 1, 1856 the awards to be made by the commissioner, and on the filing of the list payment to be made by the Sec retary of the Treasury.

The Naval Appropriation Bill. The Senate Committee on Navai Affairs concludes their deliberations upon the Naval Appropriation bill. The navy pay table was very fully discussed. and the committee are ready to report. The pay of officers, in the aggregate, has not been changed, but a system of equalization has been adopted.

older officers more. Length of service will also be entitled to increase.

The Wrong Man Kicked.

Governor Gibbes' name has been mentioned in connection with the Cuban lobby as one of the agents of Dr. Bilss. The Governor positively states that he had nothing to do with the lobby, that he was merely an attorney in the case, and that he never attempted kicked down stairs. It was not he but some other

Colonel Palacio, Commissioner for Mexico of the mixed commission, has returned to Washington. W. H. Walsworth, United States Commission will arrive in time to resume business the first of

The President has signed and approved the joint resolutions for the appointment of managers of the and in relation to compensation to assistant in shals for taking the census.

The following nominations by the President wer

Edward McCurley to be Second Lieutenant in the marine corps; Commodore O. S. Glisson to be Rear Admiral; Captain Whilam Reynolds to be Commodore; Commander S. Nicholson to be Captain; Lieutenant Commander E. P. Luli to be Commander; Lieutenant G. C. Schuitz to be Lieutenant Commander.

mander.

T. M. Lamper, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Olympia, W. T.; Ezra Wheeler, to be Register of the Land Office in the Arkansas Vailey District, Colorado; Mark G. Brudforn, to be Receiver of Public Moneys in the Arkansas Vailey District, Colorado; G. W. Wukinson, to be Register of the Land office for the District of Decotah City, Nebraska: George J. Stanhard, Colfector of Customs for the District of Verment.

## FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Second Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 9, 1870.

Mr. DAVIS, (dem.) of Ky., gave notice of a bill to allow all Indian nations and tribes having rights under the existing laws and treaties to sue in United States courts, with the right to either party to go to into effect certain treaty stipulations with the Cho taw nation of Indians. Referred.

BRIDGES OVER THE OHIO RIVER. The resolution to make the bill relating to the length of spans of bridges on the Ohio river a spe-

cial order was-debated.

Mr. Morron, (rep.) of Ind., remarked that there was an actual danger that the navigation of the

cial order was-debated.

Mr. Morror, (rep.) of Ind., remarked that there was an actual danger that the navigation of the Ohio river would be destroyed by short span bridges.

Mr. Drake. (rep.) of Mo., lavored the resolution, betteving that the interests of the whole valley of the Mississippi were involved in the legislation on this subject. He hoped the bill would receive the precedence to which it was entitled.

Mr. Cameron, (rep.) of Pa., triged the importance of the measure in the interest of the commerce of the river. He said that at Allegheny the people had contributed out of their own pockets thirty thousand dollars to induce the Baltimore and One Railroad to lengthen the span of their bridge.

Mr. Borkman, (rep.) of W. Va., said a compromise had been effected with the Pendsylvanig coal interest, which was pressing the oill by which the span of bridges was determined: that the proposition now was to tear down not only the bridges in the process of completion, but those already completed, and to refund to the parties referred to by Mr. Conseron the money they had contributed.

Mr. Scott, (rep.) of Pa., said he had submitted as an amendment to the proposition the bill reported at a previous session from the Postal Committee, adding thereto the principle that compensation shall be made for the change of bridges built under the act of 1862. It was for congress to say whether it would authorize new obstructions while making annual appropriations to clear away obstructions to the commerce of a river.

Upon a division the resolution was rejected, only thirteen Senators rising in its favor.

Mr. Sumner, rep., of Mass., presented a memorial of Edward Middleton for compensation for property destroyed by General Sterman's army, and on Mr. Sumner's motion the bill was referred to the Committee on Calins.

Mr. Howe, (rep.) of Wis., chairman of the Claims Committee, thought the peculiar views of Mr. Sumer's motion the plut and the peculiar of the special order being theritous bill for the apportionment of Representatio

ment amendment was then agreed to, and the next amendment was read to strike out the provision that any reduction of Representatives in a State by the new apportionment shall not take effect in the Forty-second Congress.

Mr. Morrill, (rep.) of Vt., objected to the amendment as creating embarrassment where—as in the case of Vermont, which would lose one member—the election for Congressmen would be held before the new apportionment could be made applicable. The proposition that the bill should take effect immediately was an unusual one, no previous apportionment bill having taken effect until two years after the spassage. He hoped the bill would not operate until at least one year after the taking of the census.

Mr. Sherman, (rep.) of Ohio, preferred the House bill providing for two hundred and seventy-five members to the bill as amended by the Senate committee, mittee,
Mr. EDMUNDS, (rep.) of Vt., said the pending

and as he was not now prepared to discuss them he asked that the bill be laid over till next wisek. After an objection by Mr. Tremeull the bill was laid over without a vote.

The bill to abous the franking privilege then came up, the question being ou Mr. Drake's amendment, allowing newspaper exchanges to passire, to Mr. Sherman's amendment for the free circulation of weekly newspapers within the county of their publication.

Mr. Hameln. (rep.) of Me., referred to the long agistation of the subject, and hoped it would now be disposed of.

R. Ramsey, (rep.) of Minn., addressed the Senate in advocacy of the bill. He read from a Western newspaper to the effect that the newspapers could take care of themselves and pay their own postage, just as members of Congress ought to do. (Laugher,) He could not see any reason for the special exemption of newspapers, as nine-tenths of all matter passing through the mails was printed matter. He said the agitation of the franking question had been generally attributed to Postmaster General Creswell, but this was a mistake, as the proposed reform, instead of being a new thing, had been urged upon Congress for eighty years, as shown by different Postmaster General? reports. In 1851 Postmaster General Hoit had asserted that if the free mail matter in that year had been paid for it would have netted nine million dollars. According to last year's report of the Postmaster General the number of officials at present enjoying the franking privilege was 3,300, which included postmasters. While in 1730 the cost of mail transportation was less than \$23,000 it now ranged from \$13,000,000 to \$18,000,000. From 1851 to the present the expenditures had been largely in excess of receipts. The great cost of our mail service was in transportation. In England this cost was much less, amounting to only \$3,000,000. while their receipts were greater than ours. The difference in cost was owing to different rates of compensation for postmasters and their cierks here and in England and to our greater territorial exient.

Mr. Howasho, (ep.) of Mich., in reply to a state-ment by Mr. Femeral by Mr. England.

was owing to different rates of compensation for postmastets and their clerks here and in England and to our greater territorial extent.

Mr. Howard, (rep.) of Mich.), in reply to a statement by Mr. Ramsey, based upon the report of the Postmaster Reteral, concerning the abuse of the franking privilege in the forgeries of Congressional Itanks, said he did not believe the forgeries were as extensive as alleged. He thought the only way of acquiring information on that point would be to put Senators and Representatives on the witness stand testify. He regarded the statement, however, as a mere assumption, based upon a surmise of the Postmaster General.

Mr. Ramsey replied by quoting from the report of

mere assumption, based upon a surmound master General.

Mr. HAMSEY replied by quoting from the report of Footmaster General Hoft, made ten years ago, that it was impossible to detect or prevent forging of frams. There was every facility for it, as the mastal clerks could not discriminate between lorged mastal clerks could not discriminate between lorged

and genuine franks.

Mr. Harlan (rep.) of lowa, intimated that the strength of popular clamor for doing away with the franking privilege might be better understood if it was known how many petitions for its repeal had been samed under supervision of the Post Office Denactment. Mr. HANSEY thought that in affording means of

expression for puelle sentiment in always of great reforms the Posumaster General was deserving of much credit. The fact that not a single remonstrance had been presented showed the unaumity of the people upon the question.

Mr. WILLIAMS, (rep.) of Oregon, said the petitions he had received were accompanied by numerous requests from his constituents to send them public documents.

occuments.

Mr. Ransev said the reason of that was the enemies of this reform had taught the people the franking privilege cost nothing; therefore while it existed these requests would be made. He argued further to show the beneficial results of the English policy in cheapening poetage and abolishing franking. He thought our present no stage rates satisfactory to the people, and maintained that Mr. Sumner's proposition to itmit the expense of mail transportation to \$200 per mile per amoun would not effect the saving claimed for it.

existed these requests would be made. He argued further to show the beneficial results of the English policy in cheapening postage and abolishing franking. He thought our present postage rates satisfactory to the people, and maintained that Mr. Sumner's proposition to that the expense of mail transportation to £300 per mile per annum would not effect the saving claimed for it.

Mr. Nyz, (rep.) of Nev., did not think the large number of petitions presented in favor of the bill a sale criterion for determining the sense of the people in regard to it. Signatures to petitions were not hard to obtain, and he thought he might get up the same number of petitions to hang the Senator from Minnesota from persons who did not know that gentleman. If paid postage was substituted for the present system it would be only taking money from one pocket and putting it in another. The cost to the Department of the Interior alone for sending out documents would amount to £6,000,000 per year.

Mr. Drake would not favor the bill numes a promise was inserted to compel Senators and Representatives to pay their own postage.

Mr. Ramsax, in the course of the discussion, said that Mrs. Lanceln was the only person in an unofficial position who now had the tranking privilege.

Mr. Flannagan, (rep.) of Texas, was in favor of retaining the franking privilege as a means of diffusing political light among the people of his own State of Texas. He tooked upon it as one of the great levers of public opinion. Like all great privileges, if was subject to abuse, but that was no argument against it. Referring to some remarks by his collegue (Mr. Hamhiros) in a former discussion, he said the people of Texas were not the set of cuthroats they had been represented, but they wanted upon, and he was in favor of giving it to them. Proceeding to charge upon political topies,

Mr. Kallodo, rep.) of La., interposed an inquiry whether he mad correctly understood him (Mr. Flannagan) to say the repelifuse provides of the franking privilege.

ing privilege.

Mr. FLANAGAN said that he did say so, and he re Mr. FLANAGAN Said that he did say so, and he re-peated it unequivocally and without ceremony, when that people rebelled they had permitted him to remain among them, though he voted and spoke against them and had never sympathized with them, and he would not have them outdo him in gener-outs. He would dig around and enlighten them by good republican degrine. He was as good a repub-hean as any man dare be, but he did hot feel called apon to prove the fact by jumping up and proposing to cut mun's throats.

s throats.
ORKILL, (of Vt.), and Fowler submitted is to the bill.

postage for all.

At four o'clock the Senate went into executive session and at six o'clock adjourned.

WASHINGTON, June 9, 1870. hall was so dark, owing to a heavy thunder and rain storm prevailing, that the gas had to be lighted. In the midst of the confusion Mr. McCormick, (rep.) of Arizona, who had been mentioned in the correspon-dence of the Evening Post, in reference to Cuban bonds, rose and denied emphatically all knowledge of the matter. He called upon the chairman of the ther any evidence had been taken implicating him.

Mr. Butler was not present.
Mr. McCormics then addressed the same inquiry to Mr. Davis (of N. Y.), a member of the Judiciar

ber of the sub-committee, and knew nothing about its proceedings.

Some unimportant business was done by unanimous consent; but as it was impossible, owing to the storm and ratting on the roof, to understand what was going on, a recess of ten minutes was taken.

THE TAX ON COAL.

Atter the recess the Speaker processed, as the business of the morning hour, to call committees for reports, commencing with the Committee on Ways and Means. No report being made from that committee, Mr. Ward, (rep.) of N. Y., rose and called attention to the resolution adopted by the House last Monday on his motion directing the Committee on Ways and Means to report as soon as practicable a bid abolishing the duty on coal.

Mr. Hoofret, (rep.) of Mass., acting chairman of the committee, remarked that, if the resolution had been simply such as stated, the committee would have had no difficulty in reporting the bill immediately. The subject had been taken up, but it was found that the resolution covered rather more ground than was at first supposed. The resolution instructed the committee to report a bill abolishing the tailf on coal, so as to secure that important article of fuel to the people free from all taxation. That latter part of it was supposed by some members of the committee to go farther than simply admitting coal from abroad free of duty. One member, at least, had taken the ground that all direct and indirect taxes were to be taken of from coal.

Mr. Wards—The resolution was perhaps somewhat crude, out it seems very explicit.

Mr. Cessaa, (rep.) of Pa., made the point of order that under the call nothing out reports from committees was in order.

The Speaker sustained the point of order.

Mr. Cox, (dem.) of N. Y., thought it the duty of the House to compet the committee is contumacious and in

House to compet the committee to make a report. The SPEAKER said it could not be dene under the call.

Mr. Cox—That committee is contumacious and in contempt of the House.

Mr. Broors, (dem.) of N. Y., a member of the committee, said that so far as it was in his power he would be very glad to obey the order of the House, if he was permitted to do so.

Mr. Coxsaked the Speaker as to the power of the house for the geometric for the morning hour being consumed in buncombe speeches.

Mr. Cox asked the Speaker as to the power of the House to enforce its order on the committee on Ways and Means was authorized to report at any time on tax bills. If the committee should, after a reasonable time, refuse to feport the bill as ordered it would be for the House not for the Chair to take what course it might choose.

UNLAWFUL CERTIFICATION OF CHECKS.

After some further discussion to the same effect the Committee on Banking and Currency reported the following bill to punish the untawful certification of checks by officers of fiational banks, which, after a short discussion, was passed:—

That any officer, clerk or agent of any banking association who shall willfully violate the provisions of an act entitled "An act in reference to certifying checks by national banks," approved March 3, 189, shall be deemed guilty of an isdemeanor and shall, on conviction thereof in any Urcuit or District Court of the United States, be fined not more than \$8,000, or shall be imprisoned not more than five years, or both, in the discretion of the Court. Provided, that nothing in this act contained shall refers any banking association from any of the penalties prescribed in the act to which this act refers.

Mr. Garriella, fren.) of Onlio, also reported back

NATIONAL COIN NOTES. Mr. GARPIELD, (rep.)

the Senate bill to provide a national currency of coin notes, and to equalize the distribution of circulating notes, with a substitute therefor.

Mr. Cox. a member of the committee, objected; that no meeting of the committee had been held to authorize that report.

Mr. Garrier explained that the meeting was held during the ten minutes recess this morning.

The substitute was then read, being the Ninety-five Milions Currency bill, with the funding and other sections struck out. The omitted sections are three, four, five, six, seven. cight, nine and twelve.

The substitute having been read, Mr. Cox again made the point of order, that Mr. Garfield was not authorized to make the report.

The Speaker ruled that the point of order came too late, adding that if it had been persisted in when it had been first made he would have submitted the question to the House.

Mr. Cox appealed from the decision of the Chair, and called for the yeas and nays, adding, in an under tone, that they would filtouster on this bill every morning hour from now till the end of the session.

Duting the roll call the moning hour expired and

every morning hour from now kill the end of the massion.

During the roll call the morning hour expired and the bill went over till the morning hour on Tuesday, the appeal from the decision of the Chair having been withdrawn.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Mr. Urson, (rep.) of Onlo, presented the petition of citizens of Cieveland, Ohlo, for the passage of the bill to incorporate the International Society for the Protection of Immigration.

Mr. Mybrs, (rep.) of Pa., presented the petition of tobacconists of Philadelphia for a uniform tax of sixteen cents per pound on manufactured tobacconard snutf.

and snuff.

NEW METHOD OF TAKING THE YEAS AND NAYS.

Mr. LOGAN, (rep.) of Ill., offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Rules to report whether some improved method of taking the yeas and nays cannot be devised and adopted, and presented a letter from an inventor of a machine for the purpose—William M. Springer. The resolution was adopted.

pose-William M. Springer. The resolution was adopted.

Uniform system of naturalization, and to regulate proceedings under the same. The bill makes the proceedings of a state with the intention to become a citizen, and six months' residence in the United States with the intention to be filed twenty days in the county or parish before application is made; the application to be filed twenty days in court; the proceedings for naturalization to be had before the Enited States circuit and District Courts. In countless or parishes where there are not more than two stated terms of those courts proceedings may be had in any State court of general jurisdiction having a cierk and seal. The naturalized citizen is not to exercise all the privileges of citizenship till after the end of six months from the date of the judgment. Aliens endsted in the United States army or navy and honorably discharged therefrom may become citizens upon one year's actual residence. The bill consists of seventeen sections, containing detailed provisions for carrying it out and penalties for irradulent actions under it.

Mr. Davis proceeded to explain the provisions of laws on the subject. The effect of giving jurisdiction to State courts, where not more than two stated terms of United States courts are held annually, was, he said, to give jurisdiction to the State courts generally throughout the country, but to deprive them of it in the large cities where federal courts are held more frequently, the object being to prevent the frauds alleged to have been perpetrated in the larger cities. The provision postponing the exercise of all rights of citizeuship for six months after the date of judgment of naturalization he regarded as the great conservative element of the bil

conservative element of the bill, because all the frauds connected with the present system have been hilherto perpetrated under the spur and excitement of heated political struggles. All parties had been in some degree chargeable with such frauds. He should not at empt to shield his own party, nor should any democrat attempt to shield his, by setting himself against a change of the law which would prevent such frauds on citizenship, such as all good men should deplore. That principle existed under the constitution of New York where naturalization must cease some time before the election. He defended the praiciple of the thirteenth section, which provides legal proceedings to be taken against persons charged with having fraudulently obtained naturalization papers.

Mr. WARD advocated the passage of the bill, which was founded on a resolution offered by himself and referred to the Judiciary Committee. The bill seemed to be well considered, and to meet the requirements of the resolution referred to the committee he would have it amended, however, by increasing the residence requirement from three years to four years before an alien can obtain naturalization papers. He did not think that his proposition would be regarded as unjust by allens themselves, who were interested in not having American citizenship mase too casy or too cheap, in that connection he spoke of the seventy thousand fraudulent naturalization papers siece as a means of protection. He also referred, giving the statistics, to the New York city, and of the fact that fraudulent naturalization papers were hawked about in the markets of Europe at two dollars a piece as a means of protection. He also referred, giving the statistics, to the New York city fifty thousand were cast by repeaters. He believed that the time would come when the question would arise whether the people of the Centring that of the hundred thousand votes polled in New York city, and when that time came there would be eight and of the hundred thousand votes polled in New York city, a

Mr. Summer gave notice of his intention to close the debate by advocating his proposition for the postage for all.

At four o'clock the Senate went into executive session and at six o'clock adjourned.

Mr. HALDEMAAN, (dem.) of Pa., called out, "How about Whittemore?"

Mr. WARD—I do not know what Mr. Whittemore has to do with this discussion. He will be back here in a few days and we will see about him. He went on the speak of the Tammany organization as composed of a set of men who had no principles, no honesty, no integrity; who were shupply public thickes, engaged in the business of robbing the city of New York and of controlling the State of New York.

Mr. Schumarer, (dem.) of N. Y., made a remark about buying an equability.

York.

Mr. Schumarer, (dem.) of N. Y., made a remark about buying up republican State Senators.

Mr. Ward repided that if republican Senators sold themselves, and if corruption had grown to that point, then they ought all the more try to keep the ballot pure. If republican State Senators in New York were purchased they were purchased by the same set of men who purchased the election inspectors, who purchased certain republican organizations and who controlled New York of y by corruption and fraud.

ors, was pureased certain republican organizations and who controlled New York of yby corruption and fraud.

Mr. Haldeman made a remark about the republican party having the control of the banks and bonds and tariff and internal revenue.

Mr. Wand did not see that the bonds or the tariff had anything to do wird the pending bill, and he went on to advocate its passage.

Alt. Eleminus, (dem.) of Wils, a member of the Judiciary Committee, then addressed the House in opposition to the bill. It might not properly coalled a war measure, but it had its orgin and life in the spirit of revolution evoked by the war. It was in all its main features at war with the well established order and long settled pokey of the government on the subject of naturalization and immigration. It was one of the waves of the revolution that had during the last ten years, been surging and beating rot the surginal surginal and the States, and against all the laws and barrars and the States, and against all the laws and barrars of the government; against the United States, and against all the laws and barrars of the property of the p

tion and instituted a Know Nathing system, and because it made contemptible those members of

tion and instituted a Know N thing system, and because it made contemptible those members of loveign birth (affiniting to Begener and Finkelnburg) who tried to defend the republican party, which would, by the rending measure, ostracize the friends and countrymen of thoir constituents.

Mr. Sangert, (rep.) of Cal., opposed the bill, because he did not think it answered any useful purpose whalever, and would carbanily vote against it unless the amendment offered by the gentleman from Novada (Mr. Fitch) excluding chinese and Japanese from haturalization were agreed to. He argued that the amendment was not in conflict with the footteenth and different amendments to the constitution, with the recent treaty between China and the United States, or either with the principles of the republican party. Not only were the Chinese after to the language and faith of the American people, but they were imperialists, and the naturalization laws required that men should be attached to the institutions of the country. It had been said that Louis Napoleon, being an imperialist, could not become an American naturalized citizen. Neither could a Chinaman, Who ever heard of a Chinese republicant Besides, the Chinese vices of Chinese republicant Besides, the Chinese, as a race, were addicted to all the maneless vices of Chinese republicant and the warned the member from Massachusetts of the evil results that would attend the introduction of Chinese into that State, which had recently commenced. They would absorb employment and drive out the white laborers. On the other hand, he would give all proper encouragement to the European Immigration. He sent to the ciers's desk and had read an extract from the Canton correspondence of the New York Pribuse of the Tib of June, showing the way to which the immigration or importation of Cainese into the United States is carried on. He closed by making an appeal to the House to adopt the amendment offered by Mr. Fitch.

tion or importation of Camese into the United States is carried on. He closed by misking an appeal to the House to adopt the amendment offered by Mr. Fitch.

Mr. Strynsson, (rep.) of Ohio, thought that nothing could be worse than the present naturalization system. It had been characterized by the gentleman from New York (Mr. Cox) as a "convenient system." That was the trouble. It was too convenient. Under It the worst class of allens were kept on the outside of citizenship for five years. He was in favor of shortening the present term of residence to two years. He would be willing that aliens on arriving in the United States shall register their names and become citizens in two years thereafter, for he believed that the average immigrant was equal to the average elector at home.

Mr. Firou, (rep.) of Nev., advocated his amendment to exclude natives of China and Japan from naturalization. Polowing out the Idea of Imperialism expressed by Mr. Sargant, he said that Bismack, that Disraell and that Bilwer never could become naturalized American citizens. So it was that Chinace and Japanese never could be maturatized. The canadite of Paris and the latarions of Naples, had no republican fileas. But where was there a republican sentiment in China or Japan? They were without truth; they had a civilization of their own, with which American civilizents on our schools and nothing to our

cific States.

Mr. Finkelnburg, (rep.) of Mo., opposed the bill, as he believed that it would render naturalization difficult, bundensome and oppressive. He stated his objections to the various provisions in the bill, among others that relating to soldiers, as well as to the absence of a provision for giving notice of intention to become a silicent masses. sence of a provision for giving notice of intention to become a citizen, persons maying given such notice being now entailed to vote in eleven States of the Usion, and who would under this bill be prevented from voting. White sympathizing with the object of the bill to purity elections be could not support it, on account of its ourdensome propositions. He much preferred the bill reported ast Congress by the Select Committee on the New York Elections. That bill proposed to panish the guitty, while the pending bill proposed to panish the function.

Mr. Consers, (e.p.) of which, opposed the bill, because it would disfranchise thousands of the citizens of Michigan, who, under the constitution of that State, exercised the elective franchise, having declared their intention to become citizens.

Mr. Bingham, (e.p.) of Ohlo, asked it he believed that it ever was competent for any State to allow that, and whence it was not competent for Congress to overrule it.

to overrule it .

Mr. Congen declined to discuss that question with a gentleman of such eloquence as the member from Oh o. He was particularly opposed to seenon thir-ieen, giving district attorneys the power to cite be-fore the courts any person having naturalization papers in his possession supposed to be fraudulent. That section was enough to condemn the bill, even it there were not others equally objectionable.

Mr. McNerly. (dem.) of Ill., moved an amend-

That section was enough to condemn the bill, even it there were not others equally objectionable.

Mr. McNerly, (dem.) of ill., moved an amendment, reducing the residence condition from three years to one year. He said that that was the only amendment which the gentleman having charge of the bill would allow him to ofter; otherwise he would have moved to amend the bill in other particulars, including that of postponing the right to exercise the privileges of citizenship for six months after naturalization. He endorsed the views expressed by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Eddridge).

Mr. Hay, (rep.) of Ill., complained of the trammels on debate in the House, which prevented him discussing the bill as the would deaire. He opposed the bill as oppressive and hostile to immigrants, and he therefore moved to tay the bill on the table.

On the intimation that the motion would cut off several members who desired to speak. Mr. Hay withdrew the motion.

Mr. SORUMAKIR opposed the bill as a direct stab at European emigration. If it became a taw no respectable foreigner would come to the United States to reside. The provision for a six months probationary term after naturalization should be known as the Greeley-Tribute provision, for Mr. Greeley was the author of it, having proposed it in the New York Constitutional Convention, imming it to one month. The bill was calculated to retard immigration, when added so much to the wealth of the country. On this subject he quoted commodore vanderbitts reply to Sir Morton Peto's question as to the ability of the United States to pay the national debt, that his railroad carried daily to the West from 1,500 to 2,000 emigrants, and that a country which could thus build up a village every day was entitled to some credit in the markets of the world.

Mr. Desenber was inclined to move to lay in on the table, but out of courtesy would not do so.

Mr. Davis, of N. Y., gave notice that he would nove the previous question to-morrow morning, and moved an adjournment.

Mr. Davis, of N. Y., as

on the table.

Mr. Davis, of N. Y., asked to have the bill recommitted, but objection was made.

Mr. WARD renewed the motion to adjourn, but it was again voted down.

The bill was then laid on the table by the follow-



Mr. Davis voted in the affirmative, so as to be able o move a reconsideration, which motion he made when the vote was announced. Mr. Jupp moved to lay the motion to reconsider on

the table.
Without disposing of the motion, the House, at